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Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
ex-GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. FRERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE S. R. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:
First Congressional District.....A. BAMBOLA.
Second " " .....M. S. BRADY.
Third " " .....A. S. HERRON.
Fourth " " .....A. DEBLANC.
Fifth " " .....N. D. COLEMAN.
ALTERNATES:
First Congressional District.....T. P. SHEKRURNE.
Second " " .....GEO. W. RAUE.
Third " " .....J. R. KENNARD.
Fourth " " .....E. M. CULLOM.
Fifth " " .....W. F. BLACKMAN.
J. S. BRIGHAM.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,534.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 31—Secretary McCulloch has ordered changes in the New York Custom House, reducing the expenses $36,000. Other changes are in contemplation, which will reduce the expenses of collecting customs $1,000,000 annually.

S. F. Gove, member of Congress from Georgia, appeals for a September session of Congress. Georgia latter state that the Legislature will probably adjourn before deciding the eligibility of negroes. Also that movements are on foot to head dissentions in the Republican ranks.

Internal revenue receipts to day $800,000.

In response to Southern Radicals who appeal of personally for arms for the Southern militia, the President said: The Federal troops are in a better condition to preserve the peace than a militia drawn from one party to make war upon the other.

The debt statement will show an increase.

Washington, August 31—The President delays his visit to Tarrytown until the question of a September session is settled. The President's health is excellent.

Washington, August 31—Gen. Stoint, of Kentucky, chief clerk of the Patent Office, has resigned. Grimsell, of Massachusetts, succeeds him.

Washington, N. C., August 31—A difficulty occurred in Wilson county on Saturday between Zeno B. Green, white, and Dave Eaffle, colored, in which the latter was shot and slightly wounded in the leg. Green was arrested and bound over to the Superior Court.

Afterwards Bill Grimes, negro, President of a Union Leagne, made a long, violent and incendiary speech to the negroes from the Courthouse steps. He and other negroes are threatening lynching and urged the burning of houses and killing of the whites. About 11 o'clock that Green's house was discovered to be on fire, but he and his family were afraid to venture out of the House for fear of being murdered. The negro Grimes was seen near the house at the time.

He was arrested, tried before a magistrate and his guilt so clearly established, that in default of $200 bail he was sent to jail. There is considerable excitement, but no further outbreak hopes are entertained that no further disturbance will occur.

Washington, August 31.—Over 120 gaugers were appointed to day.

Wm M Robinson and Hyman Smith were appointed Inspectors of tobacco, snuff and cigars, for the First District of Louisiana.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, August 31—The Senate unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to issue a proclamation disbanding all armed associations in the State.

[Armed bands of negroes exist throughout the State and in one county they have resisted the Sheriff.]

In the House Sims, negro, continued the defense of eligibility of the negro member. He said: The introducer of the measure the unseat negro members has cast a firebrand into the House, and if the question was pressed it would precipitate war.

Porter, a negro, followed, and has the floor to morrow.

Mobile, August 31—The yearly cotton statement shows total receipts for the year just closed, 906,195 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 211,154, to France, 10,132, other foreign ports, 11,155; coastwise, including 96,520 bales from Montgomery direct to New Orleans, 130,993. Stock to night, 21ml. Receipts of new cotton to date, 36 against 10 last year. Crop estimates for the coming year, 450,000 to 500,000 bales. Estimates for Alabama and Mississippi, tributary to Mobile, 100,000 to 150,000 bales—big estimating for the latter figures, while sellers generally favor the former.

Philadelphia, August 31—The match game of base ball between the Atlantic, of New York, and the Athletic of Philadelphia, was interrupted at the 9th minute by a rain storm. The score stood Athletic 18, Atlantic 9. There was an immense crowd in attendance.

Boston, August 31—A train of cars near Lowell, yesterday, ran into a crowd of boys on a bridge, killing two—aged 7 and 10 years.

Richmond, August 31—The United States Marshal has levied on the rolling stock of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad company on execution for debts due by the company on their coupons amounting to $18,000. The running of the road is not interfered with.

Columbia, S. C., August 31. Motions were introduced into the Legislature to-day looking to adjournment.

The Governor has issued a circular in relation to armed organizations and the introduction of arms into the State. He disapproves of both and calls on all persons to keep the peace, and says he will use his authority for that purpose.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, August 31.—The yacht Sapho has challenged the Atlanta, and the challenge has been accepted. Details are unknown.

London, August 31.—Accounts of recent events on the Rio Parana have been received claimed that the allies received a severe check on the 16th and 18th of July, and Lopez as mediators.

The *Times* of Paris, has advices from Paraguay which explains that Humaita was abandoned because then Lopez had completed his new defensive lines in the vicinity of the Tebicuary, and that the allies, if they should attempt to enter the interior of the country, and they believe the war would soon be brought to an end by the lassitude of the combined powers.

London, August 31. The city Government of Crete, adopted a resolution favoring the discharge of all Fenian prisoners.

Mason Jones has withdrawn from the Paris mentary contest in Queens county, Ireland—opposition having been created among his Catholic supporters by reports that he was a partisan of Garibaldi.

The Portuguese Cortes has been prorogued.

Paraguayans deny the reported conspiracy against Lopez.

Paris, August 31. The Austrian papers are discussing the relations of the United States and Russia as indicated by the civilities between Farragut and the Russian Minister at Constantinople. It was a peculiar representation of other powers at Constantinople feel slighted.

Paris, August 31—In a public speech made at Marseilles, Mr. Bulwer assured his hearers that the policy of France was for the preservation of peace. The Emperor he said would guard it without ambition and without weakness. The military precautions taken by the Government would make peace sure.

Florence, August 31—The Minister of Justice has notified the civil Courts that in case the clergy refuse the necessary certificates for civil marriages, they would be forced by legal process.

Florence, August 31—General Garibaldi has resigned his seat in the National Parliament.

Rome, August 31—It is reported that Governor Revel will be retained as Governor General some time longer.

An important witness against Whelan has disappeared.

Terrific fires are again breaking out in the woods near Bellewort Village, Semidale, and thirty houses have been destroyed. Outer villages are in eminent danger.

[Sunday's dispatches.]

Moscow, Ice, August 31—An immense and solemn funeral procession of the whole colored Democracy of Ouachita and the adjoining parishes was held here to-day. Two thousand persons were present.

Gen. Gray and Judge Egan, of Claiborne, made able and eloquent speeches. Smith, (colored) of New Orleans, Stallion (colored) and Eagle (colored) made effective appeals to the colored people. A grand torchlight procession took place to-night. Immense enthusiasm prevailed, the houses were illuminated and the crowd shouted for Seymour and Blair. Great enthusiasm exists among the colored people and large numbers are bolting from the Radicals and joining the Democrats.

McCrane, of the *Times*, offered resolutions denouncing the Radical Legislature of the State and calling upon the people to use peaceable means for the redress of wrongs. They were received with much enthusiasm.

Everything passed off quietly, there being no disturbance during the day.

New York, August 30—Owen Murphy was beaten to death with a hammer by Cornelius Macarthy in Williamsburg last night.

A Panama letter says the natives openly declare annexation to the United States is the only salvation for the Isthmus.

The Peruvian Congress opened on the 28th July. Mr. Sewardo offer of mediation with Spain is likely to be accepted.

Winter in Chili is unusually severe, and several snow slides have occurred. An avalanche buried twenty four persons in a mine, killing all of them.

Gen. Kilpatrick was to leave on the 25th of July for the United States.

The week closed on an easier money market than for a long time past. Offerings of capital were very large and considerably in excess of the demand. Government bankers had more money offered them at 6 per cent than they could use. Some loans were made at 7 per cent. Loans on stocks and miscellaneous collaterals are 4 to 5 per cent. Prime business paper at 6% to 7 per cent.

A telegram from Omaha announces the completion of speaker section of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is now running 780 miles west from Omaha. The construction is still being pushed forward with great energy. At the other end the road is completed nearly three hundred miles and graded one hundred miles more. The company have a large amount of iron and other material on the way. There is every reason to believe that both sections of the road will be completed at a much earlier date than previously announced.

The bank statement is not so unfavorable as was generally expected, and had but little effect on the stocks. Decline in loans represents continued contraction on the part of the banks, as well as a falling off in the demand for money from this point and the West. The decrease in specie deposits and legal tenders is due chiefly to Treasury movement—the balance in the Sub Treasury here having increased $1,000,000 in currency, and $1,000,000 in gold during the week.

Arrived steamships Sherman, Monterey and George Cromwell.

A young girl named Mary Ann Russell, who was killed Thursday night by being run over by the Hudson River cars at Peekskill, proved to have been violated by two men and left on the track in an insensible state. The villains are still at large.

Thirty rescuals will be made at the Custom House on the first of September. The positions are to be filled by new appointments.

Washington, August 30.—Col. Caldwell, Minister to Bolivia, leaves New York next week, via Aspinwall.

The debt statement will be promulgated on Friday.

The Treasury gives no intimation of its figures.

Ottawa, August 30.—Hon. John Ross is going Washington to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty.

Southport Pier, August 30, 6 p. m.—Barometer 29.60. Wind S. E. and light. Arrived, steamship Cortes, Nelson, master, from New York, with passengers and merchandise, to A. Moulton; ship Victory, Cushing, master, 35 days from New York, general cargo to G. A. Fredrik & Co. Sailed, steamships Gen. Grant and Yazoo; last night, steamship Morgan.

Philadelphia, August 31—A gas meter in the basement of the U. S Mint exploded this morning injuring two men seriously.

But little damage was done the building.

Liverpool, August 31—Noon—Cotton steady; sales 12,000 bales; other markets unchanged.

The ship Favorite, hence for New Orleans, which went ashore of the coast of Ireland, has arrived dismasted, and otherwise damaged.

The steamer Hesia ran down the bark Cuthlogo off the Banks of Newfoundland. The bark sunk and the crew were brought here.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Orleans No. 21, and the Brass Band from Bay St. Louis.—We are indebted to Orleans Fire Company No. 21 for the pleasure of being present at one of the most re[illegible] little affair on Sunday evening, that, for many a day has gladdened our weary reportorial walk. The occasion was a collation, given by the Company to their guests, Professor Odin and the Brass Band of St. Stanislaus College of Bay St. Louis. The Band is composed of pupils of the College, and are under the leadership of Bro. Germain, and though composed of mere lads, need not be afraid to place themselves in competition with the best of our Metropolitan organizations. We were peculiarly struck with the bond of friendship existing between Bro. Odin and his namesake; they coming with frank and open reverence to consult him upon every point, and he watching over them with the air of an indulgent yet careful father. From what we saw of them they are worthy followers of St. Stanislaus, the patron Saint of Model Students. Bro Dominique also accompanied the band. The evening passed off most pleasantly and with more of the abandon of an accidental family gathering than such things usually do. A large cake was provided, inscribed, "Welcome Bay St. Louis College." A toast was drank in silence to the memory of Mr. King, of the *Times*, long a resident of the Bay, and a village of Pass Christian, which was responded to in an impressive and touching manner by Col. J. M. Dolson. On behalf of the Company and at the request of Foreman Buckley, Col. Dolson also offered a toast to St. Stanislaus and its worthy head, addressing in a few brief and eloquent remarks, some excellent advice to the students present, deduced from his own life experience. We tender our sincere thanks to Orleans No. 21, Bro Odin, and the Band for a very happy evening.

The Professors, the Band, and other Students, as well as Orleans Fire Company No. 21, were subsequently entertained with champagne, etc. at the house of Mr. H Peralts, President of the Fifth Ward Democratic Club. The Professor and Students, including the Band, returned yesterday to Bay St. Louis.

The College Band played during the process sion Saturday night, at the head of the Fifth Ward Club, and played well.

Reportorial Repertory.—Notwithstanding unusual occurred during the procession Saturday night. Mr. Miles Shelley, a Marshal of one of the Clubs, got one of his legs fractured by a falling of his horse at the corner of Rousseau and Spring streets.

Sleeper, aged 87, deaths in the city of New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning, August 30th. The city continues free of any thing like epidemic.

Man named James Gallagher was recently stabbed Sunday evening by one Joseph Conley, in a yard on St. Andrew near Baronne street. It is feared his wound will prove mortal.

The *Republican* states that one of the officers of the Constitutional guns at a negro $10 to procure a wagon for the Club Saturday night, and that the negro spent the money instead of getting the wagon, by treating his Radical friends. Upon this the *Republican* thus coolly comments:

The moral of this is that Democrats must not place too much confidence in the political promises of colored men. They have been fooled and deceived by Democrats all their lifetime, and therefore do not hesitate to deceive them.

On Saturday Mr. M. Keller, while standing at his door No. 873 Magazine street, was cited in the abdomen by a mad bull, and seriously injured.

A colored woman named Minnie Jackson was arrested on Saturday night, charged with attempting to drown her child. Virginia Foley, also colored, was detained as a witness.

Two Men Found Drowned Together.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Charles Fischer, a native of Germany, thirty six years old, found drowned in the Old Basin, opposite Toulouse street. Verdict—Accidental drowning.

An inquest was also held on the body of Charles Caughlin, native of Ireland, forty five years old, found drowned at the same place.

Spitting, and being under the influence of liquor, fell into the water and were drowned. When found, the arm of one was wrapped around the leg of the other.

Return of Mr. Bidwell.—Mr. Dave Bidwell of Spalding and Bidwell, proprietors of the Academy of Music, returned from New York and other Northern and Western cities Sunday. He represents Seymour stock as rapidly improving everywhere the nomination in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. He counted over 100 Seymour flags on one street in Chicago. He has made extensive engagements for the coming season of the Academy, the principal of which we shall recur to in our next issue.

Criminal Court.—This court was engaged yesterday with the trial of the colored boy Isaac Williams, charged with murder in the killing of a little white boy, Randolph Foote, about six weeks ago, in Algiers. The case was submitted to the jury, who retired about 5 o'clock, the court taking a recess till 7 o'clock for the verdict. The jury last night returned a verdict of guilty of murder without capital punishment.

No Pay Yet.—There was some excitement at the City Hall yesterday, in consequence of the $2-0,000 supposed, erroneously, to have been seized on city bills receivable, not being on hand for the payment of the police and school teachers. The excitement quickly subsided, however, in mere expressions of disappointment as soon as the unfortunate discovered the fact that their hopes had been premature. It was a peculiar representation of other powers at Constantinople feel slighted.

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Annual Review of the New Orleans Market.

SEPTEMBER 1-7, 1868.

In giving our customary Annual Review of the New Orleans Market we propose to note the course of the leading articles of our trade as well as to give a comprehensive view of the business, yet sufficiently comprehensive to show the fluctuations in prices and relative to other markets. Before, however, proceeding to details we cannot refrain from a few remarks suggested by the occasion.

Our commerce, most still, is a trade of a transition state. The channels it has undergone since the partial suspension of the war are hardly less startling than those in our political condition. The revolution in our system of labor leaves the agricultural interest limited means for reconstruction of their former industry. The interruption to the natural channels of trade by the blockade and the hostile operations has deprived us of imported sources of business which found employ lots by the interior lines of transportation from the West to the Northern Atlantic ports. The recuperation of our Cotton and Sugar culture and the recovery of our internal trade have been the constant subjects of reflection, not only among our merchants, but with all other classes of the community. At no previous period, in fact, have these subjects been more fully and freely discussed by the press, and at none have more strenuous efforts been made to promote the interests of our city and the future commercial prosperity. The former have been most earnestly directed by the wants of capital, and the latter by the persistent facilities afforded by the West by Northern enterprise. It is only necessary to refer, one moment upon the cost of reinstating a ravaged plantation in our former condition, with fences and buildings, as well as with horses, implements and machinery, to show that a large amount of capital is required for those purposes alone. But even when they are accomplished the planting of Cotton is attended with no immediate returns, but a constant outlay for wages provisions, clothing and other necessaries, until the gathering of the crop, when there is the additional expense of baling and forwarding to market. And so with regard to Sugar. The culture is a constant drain upon the resources of the planter until the crop is ground and sent forward for sale. The efforts to afford these objects usually exhaust the means and resources of the planter long before the harvest, and he is compelled to rely upon the factor for the necessary advances to enable him to complete the work. And from it is that the most serious obstacles intervene. The active capital of the factor is soon absorbed, and, with out aid from the banks or other capitalists for the requisite funds to carry him through until he can reimburse them from the proceeds of the crop, he is forced to withhold the essential assistance required.

The want of the pecuniary facilities we have referred to has effectually marred the prosperity of the planters in the common injury of all classes, directly or indirectly interested in the growth of our staples. Our commerce for the purposes of speculation—not to enable the large holders to hold out and force up prices by keeping back their supplies—for the purpose of enabling them to pay the indispensable duty incurred in the cultivation of their crops, and to avoid the ruinous sacrifice of the crop. The chief risks the leaders assume in the transaction of business, are the uncertainties of and for these they ordinarily leave an ample margin. Under the system of business, which prevailed before the war, Northern and European capitalists, to whom such loans offer high rates of interest, with the important advantage of having their crops delivered to them, and which they formerly derived large profits, and which they may again make equally remunerative.

Some important measures have been adopted for the relief of our trade, and the prosecution of our interior routes to the East. Among these we notice the Mississippi Valley Transportation and Improvement Company, which, if carried out, will be a great benefit to our city. Our commerce, and the interests of the Northern and Western States. Notwithstanding these advantages to the Western farmer our receipts show a serious falling off even from the receipts of Western produce. The receipts of flour, for example, in 82,25 barrels against 1,238,986 bbls. against 924,128 in Corn 1,097,611 sacks, (1,972,986 against 2,930,711, in Oats 1,000,000 sacks, (1,000,000 against 1,700,867, in Rye 36,807 sacks, (119,193 against 211,082) in Peas 1,000 bbls. (1,000 against 1,000 bbls.) in Salt Pork 300 bbls. (9,000 against 9,000,300) in Bacon and Shoulders 2,000,000 lbs. (11,000,000 against 11,000,000) in Cheese (29,434 against 32,377) and 8,774 kegs, (40,000 against 40,000) in Lard 1,000,000 lbs. (10,000 against 24,000) in Cheese 29,386 boxes, (40,000 against 60,000) in Candles 1,000 boxes, (2,700 against 3,700) in Sugar 4,500 hhds (3,000 against 3,000) in Molasses 3,000 bbls. (11,000 against 13,000) in Apples 33,000 bbls. (60,000 against 60,000) in Hay 2,000 bales, (1,000 against 1,000) in Onions 20,000 bbls. (5,000 against 10,000) in Potatoes 20,000 bbls. (5,000 against 10,000) in Tobacco 1,000,000 lbs. (1,000,000 against 1,000,000) in Malt Liquors 7,000 bbls. (15,000 against 25,000). On the other hand, there has been an increase in Wheat of 3,717 sacks (34,717 against 31,000) in Rice 1,000 tierces (6,000 against 5,000) in Hemp 1,000 bales (6,000 against 5,000) in Hides 1,000 bales (6,000 against 5,000) and in Tobacco of 3,000 hhds. (17,000 against 14,000). In Sugar and Molasses the receipts have been nearly equal to last year. Potatoes, Onions and Apples may be ascribed to the market being supplied by planting products. The same remark applies to Corn and some other articles. The decrease in Whiskey is owing to the demand being freely met from the stocks in the hands of distillers. The receipts of Corn include 131,700 bushels brought down the Mississippi River, and 1,000,000 sacks received by steamships on board the steamer, which was used in the Western trade, but now in the coastwise trade will soon assume much larger proportions.

COTTON—The year commenced on the 1st of last September with a stock on hand of 11,000 bales, against 10,234 at the corresponding date in 1866. Deducting from the aggregate of the last year's receipts the quantity in course of shipment, left a very small supply, which the trade confidently anticipated, with such a prospect of a deficient crop that the prices would be found great enough to encourage the few orders pending, and with compelled to put disproportionately high prices for the finest qualities, middling commanding 28c, low middling 24 @ 25c, good ordinary 22@23c, and ordinary 19@20. The three first grades being sent to tower then on Sept. 1st, the receipts of the month have been accompanied by a corresponding falling off in the demand for the trade, and the prop commenced coming in under the influence of the prevailing opinion of a large crop, and the trade, with the business mostly concentrated in a few foreign and Northern orders. Prices, in consequence, sunk in all their previous gradations, and the receipts of the month of October, with the exception of a few days, were generally in excess of those of last year. The receipts of the month of November, however, were much diminished, yet the demand was not in proportion